

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Eagle.—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of legislator at the election of the 18th district of the republic in 1892.

We are requested to announce that W. H. Hayes is a candidate for the office of legislator at the election of the 18th district of the republic in 1892.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for legislator of the 18th district of the republic in 1892.

Two daily trains to St. Louis and the East. Two daily trains to St. Louis equipped with Pullman sleepers and handsome chair cars.

Twenty pounds granulated sugar for \$1.00 at Rock Island Grocery.

Office of Wichita Plumbing and Pump Company.

We have now removed our stock of pumps, hose, plumbing and engineering supplies to the Firehouse building.

Something New—Through Cars Between St. Paul and Kansas City.

The traffic between above cities has so increased that the Great Rock Island route has instituted a new order of things.

See that your tickets read via the Albert Lea route (C. & N. P., St. P., C. & M. & St. L. Rys.).

JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Agent, St. John, Gen'l Manager.

Quick and Comfortable Trip. Two new trains have been added to the already excellent connections east that the Great Rock Island route has been offering to its patrons.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern has put on a new train, leaving Chicago daily at 10:30 a. m., and the Fort Wayne (Pennsylvania line), one at 10:45 a. m.

These are the fastest trains on the east, on fast time, and arrived at New York city next afternoon at 2 o'clock, and via the first mentioned Boston passengers reach their destination in 48 hours.

The fast vestibule express from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, via both Kansas City and St. Joseph, arrives at Chicago at 6:30 a. m., and the vestibule express from Omaha and the Iowa main line arrives at Chicago at 6:00 a. m., daily.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Agent and Passenger Agent, E. St. John, General Manager.

Blanks of all kinds used in real estate transactions, contracts, deeds, mortgages, judgments, all kinds and descriptions, can be purchased on the first floor, in the business office.

Remember Well and Bear in Mind. That if you are going to Washington, Oregon or Idaho, or any Pacific coast point, it will be to your advantage to go via the Missouri Pacific railway.

The Missouri Pacific railway, leaving New York at 3:30 p. m., via the Missouri Pacific, depot corner Second and Wichita streets, City ticket office, 120 North Main street.

E. E. BUCKLEY, P. & T. A., Wichita, Mo. E. E. BUCKLEY, P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

On New York in 40 Hours and 15 Minutes. On and after July 19 a change of time will become effective between Wichita and New York, so that a passenger leaving Wichita on the Missouri Pacific railway can reach New York in 40 hours and 15 minutes.

The train leaves Wichita daily at 1:15 p. m., arriving in New York at 3:30 p. m. the second day following. Only one change of cars is necessary, which is made in the St. Louis Union depot. This is several hours quicker time than can be made by any other line out of Wichita.

Seats free in chair cars. Pullman sleeping cars if desired.

E. E. BUCKLEY, P. & T. A., Wichita, Mo. E. E. BUCKLEY, P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

Blank checks and all kind of legal blanks for sale by.

THE WICHITA EAGLE, Wichita, Kansas.

Kansas City and Return Cheap. On August 18 and 19 excursion tickets will be sold to Kansas City and return at the rate of one lowest first class fare for the round trip.

These tickets are good for return passage to and from Kansas City, 21, 1891. Free reclining chair cars and Pullman sleeping cars on our Kansas City trains without charge.

E. E. BUCKLEY, P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo. E. E. BUCKLEY, P. & T. A., Wichita, Mo.

The Missouri Pacific railway is the only line running between St. Louis, Mo. and St. Louis, Mo. leaving Wichita at 1:15 p. m., and arriving at St. Louis 7 o'clock next morning; 45 miles the shortest line and three hours the quickest time.

When you go, take the Frisco line to St. Louis and the east for the reason that it is the only Wichita line running two solid trains daily without change of cars.

St. Louis morning and night, and it is the only line having palace reclining chair and Pullman sleeping cars in morning and night trains. Always on time and sure of making eastern connections at St. Louis Union depot.

Are You Going to Washington Territory? Parties emigrating to the northwest will find it to their interest by calling at the Rock Island ticket office for information regarding rates, routes and accommodations via this line.

Do not not be deceived by agents of other lines as the office and the Rock Island leads the process.

W. H. WISBART, Ticket Agent, Office 100 East Douglas avenue, corner Main street.

Active to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, settles the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty drops in a bottle. Used by millions of mothers.

A METEOROLOGICAL QUESTION.

Why Thunder is Slower than Lightning. How to Calculate Their Distance.

The question is sometimes asked, and it is of special interest just at this season of thunderstorms, "What is the reason that the thunder which follows the quick flash of lightning is not also quick?"

The lightning is a small part of a second, the thunder sometimes half a minute long." The thing is very clearly explained with the aid of the cut here reproduced from Country Gentleman.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

The flash is instantaneous, and the light comes from it to the eye in less than the thousandth part of a second, but the sound travels more slowly, or only a mile in four and a half seconds. We hear the noise from the nearest part of the flash first, then from the part more distant, all of which requires time. If the flash is three miles long there would be nearly a quarter of a minute between the nearest part and the more remote, and the thunder would continue all this time. The part of the flash represented at a, only a mile off, will be heard in less than five seconds; at b, two miles off, nine seconds will be required to bring the sound; at c, three miles away, thirteen seconds will elapse between the flash and the thunder. By a little practice in counting the seconds between the lightning and the thunder, following the flashes, the distance of storms may be known with some accuracy.

A New Death Dealing Device.

Louise Dendie tells of a pneumatic shell invented and perfected by an Englishman which seems equally adaptable for naval, field or siege guns, and that with only a slight alteration of the breech and firing mechanism of ordinary guns, this pneumatic shell would appear to have the merit of being both simple in construction and efficient in action.

It is carried in the ordinary tumbrel of a field piece, and is perfectly safe, as it is simply a strong metallic cartridge containing the impelling charge of compressed air or gas at the rear of the chamber containing the explosive. When required to be used it is inserted in the breech of a gun in the usual manner, as in a quick firing gun, when a simple turn of a lever instantaneously releases the air or gas and the shell or projectile, which contains in the forward chamber a charge of dynamite or other high explosive, is sent with deadly effect in the required direction. In this operation no smoke is made, there is practically no noise and the gun works perfectly cool and clean. With this it is supposed that results will be able to fight practically without noise and absolutely without smoke or heating of the gun barrels while showering deadly missiles against the torpedo boat flotilla.

Preservatives of Iron.

According to The Industrial Worker, Professor Leves' investigations of the effect upon iron of the various preservative substances applied to its surface have led him to the conclusion that preservatives of the class of tar and its derivatives, such as pitch, black varnish, asphalt and mineral waxes, are among the best. This, however, is on condition that the preservative is small quantities of acid and ammonia salts which frequently occur in tar and tar products. If, in addition to this, the class of substances mentioned is applied hot to warm iron the bituminous and asphaltic enamel form on the surface of iron an enamel which is not like other coatings, microscopically porous, and therefore pervious to water. Spirit or naphtha varnishes are condemned by Professor Leves; varnishes to which a body has been given by some pigment, generally a metallic oxide, are preferable to the last class, and the solvent used is not too rapid in its evaporation, and if care has been taken to select substances which do not themselves act injuriously upon iron or upon the gums or resins that are to bind them together.

Dentition in Cats.

It has been a question with me, whether it is an established fact, that cats lose their canine teeth in their infancy, writes a correspondent of Popular Science News.

Four kittens that were raised in the house, during the space of four or five years, had their canine teeth at the age of three to four months, the second tooth often appearing next to the first, which finally dropped out. Sometimes the cat lost one of the canine teeth for some time before the appearance of the second tooth.

Two of our first cats, now 6 years old, have lost from one to three canine teeth. These teeth were the second ones, and this makes me presume that cats may suffer from toothache. Some old cats still have all their teeth. In regard to the second dentition, I have asked friends if they had noticed the loss of the first teeth, and they had, but of course only. I never saw any thing of this mentioned in natural histories, and am anxious to know whether it is an antiquated, local or whether dogs have a second dentition.

Manufacturing Phosphorus by Electricity.

In a new process for the manufacture of phosphorus by electricity used by the phosphorus company, near Wolverhampton, England, says the London Engineer, the raw material and coke are all fed into a specially designed furnace, reduced to vapor by electric heat, and the vapor condensed into marketable phosphorus, the elaborate chemical material hitherto needed in dealing with the raw materials before putting them into the furnace thus being dispensed with. The estimated consumption of phosphorus throughout the world is only 2,000 tons per year, used chiefly for match making. Extensions are contemplated at Wednesfield, which will ultimately be able to make half this quantity at that place.

A Development in Flowerpots.

Flowerpots made of paper have been tried and are very favorably reported on. Their light weight and nonliability to breakage mark them as peculiarly suitable for transport purposes, and a severe test proved their ability to withstand the necessary lamp.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

IN MOONLIGHT.

The sun above warm, the morning breeze came laughing through the spreading trees. There fell a sudden joyous gleam. On two who kissed beside a stream.

The day's decline was fierce and hot; At sunset on the hillside rose. There waited one whose eyes shone bright And vented in the angry light.

Last came the moonlight, cold and pale, And, circled with a cloudy veil, Shown through the trellis of the wood A white face floating o'er the flood.

—New York Tribune.

CUPID'S SERVITOR.

Like a batch of bread made with stale yeast—sudden and sour—was the face of Clymer Ames. He was the very last man you would have thought to be the salaried servitor of Cupid. Yet, so fond of paradoxes is Fate, that this man, who had eschewed Love, made his bread and butter by serving him. But like all who wait on Love with interested motives, he received nothing but crosses for his pains.

Yet one day it happened that his fickle master had placed before his eyes those illuminating glasses which turn the common sky into heaven; which convert life into a lyric and woman into a creature of perfume and melody and light.

But the next day, as one may say, these glasses were taken off again, and Clymer Ames never looked through them since.

Yet every day from 8 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon this man, who could have killed Eros for his peridious conduct, was obliged to look on his fickle master, in short, the clerk who issued the marriage licenses. When he first went into the service of the greatest of cosmopolitans, Cupid, he dedicated to him a very bad chronicle, a totally uneducated perception and an indefatigable industry. He was a good looking young man, or, to speak more correctly, his ancestors had given him very few inconvenient heritages in the way of vicious features or disagreeable tendencies. He had not, in fact, many distinguishing traits. He was simply a young fellow with a slight disposition to biliousness and a matter of fact determination to earn his living honestly.

But then, of course he was honest. It requires a certain degree of originality to be dishonest. And Clymer Ames would have been a good deal of a puzzle to the little world in the county court's behind the apartments, the chronicle of this young man began to improve. So did his preceptions. He could tell, when a man approached him, whether he had family pride or not; whether or not he was sentimental and impatient; whether he was inclined for hypocritical display; whether he was happy or fearful; whether he was going to marry a woman of whom he was proud or only one with whom he was in love.

Sometimes a worried looking woman accompanied the applicant for a marriage license, and then the clerk knew how exactly the ties of love could become chains, and he felt it incumbent upon him to look with dark disapproval at the unavailing bridegroom. Indeed, when one is in the business of issuing marriage licenses one is almost certain to be a cynic.

One is no more responsible for it than for one's beard. There is, however, this difference. After an imagination is grown it is impossible to get rid of it.

Clymer Ames, who at first saw only the carpentering and veneer shifiting in this drama of the emotions, began to wonder how it would look from the front. He found himself getting very curious as to what a man did and said before—arranged with the age, name, maternal and paternal parents' names of his bride—he came to ask for legal permission to be forever happy.

It would be very easy, of course, for Clymer Ames to get that legal right. In his capacity of lover he could approach himself in his capacity as clerk, and without unnecessary embarrassment or hesitation ask for a license and get it. To do so, he could not well be on both sides of the window at once, and he had some doubts about the complete regularity of a license granted under circumstances in which the applicant associated with such unseemly familiarity with his superior, the clerk. This, however, was a difficulty which he felt could be overcome. But the fifth act. What led up to it? What did a lover do through the four preceding acts?

Clymer Ames determined to find out. Fate, which is sometimes kind only to be cruel, aided him. It went further, and abetted him.

Lydia Eastwater lived in the next block but one to where Clymer Ames boarded, and she came down to see the daughter of the landlady and play tennis with her on the lawn. Clymer, who had hitherto detested tennis, felt convinced as soon as he saw Lydia Eastwater on the green that exercise was the only thing for him after his long office hours.

The rest of the summer he put on white flannel as soon as he got home, and he all but slept with a tennis ball in his hand.

"I guess it must be pretty dull staying in the office all day this hot weather," said Lydia Eastwater one night when they stood together on the same side of the white tennis net.

"It's dull enough. But nothing to what it used to be, you know. I have something to look forward to now."

"Have you?" said Lydia Eastwater innocently, picking a bug off her red and white skirt. "I'm sure I'm glad of it."

"It's the tennis at night I look forward to. It brightens up my whole day. Don't you care for it too?"

"Met" ejaculated Lydia with ungrammatical nonchalance. "Oh, yes, I like tennis well enough. I wish, though, that these people would come back and go to playing. Standing around on a tennis court, and looking at each other, is a much less pleasant than standing around anywhere else."

She flitted out one foot as she talked, and revealed a marvelous stocking. Clymer wondered if the twenty-two fellows who had that day applied to him for the sanction of the law to their bliss had experienced such diffidence in the first act—he felt himself to be peering the end of that part of the drama. If Lydia Eastwater would only show by some sign, however slight, that her heart throbs for him, he would be willing to have the curtain rung down for the entire act and let the orchestra play a while.

"It is not because I play tennis that I am happy," he cried impulsively, "but because I play tennis with you."

"Oh," cried Mrs. Eastwater, as she retied the yellow bow on her hat, "isn't it too bad then that I am going away tomorrow for the rest of the summer?"

Going for the rest of the summer? Clymer was sure none of those twenty-two happy men with licenses in their pockets had ever known such suffering as this. He leaned against a tree. He could not remember feeling so strange since that day he fainted in the office, after being up all night with the poor agent who had the rheumatic fever.

"Then you are not sorry to go?" he whispered. "You will not miss me?"

Lydia Eastwater tied the yellow bow once more. It was getting into a deeper twilight. The one star of red in the west was all there was left of the day. She sat at a moth that fluttered by in the dusk.

"Why, yes, I shall care. I shall care very much indeed." She looked straight at him, and the red in the west got into her cheeks. Clymer started forward, trembling with a new life. He forgot all about the first act and even about the 2200 men.

AN INVENTIVE GENIUS.

PRODUCTIONS FOR WHICH CAPITAL ALWAYS IS LACKING.

The Poor Man Who is Continually Chasing the Phantom of Wealth—He Can Never Convince His Fellow That He Has a Good Thing.

There was a hesitating nibble at the door knob, then the door was slowly opened and in he came, looking first at one and then the others of us, as if in search of a friendly or encouraging glance.

His clothes were old, but well brushed, and his shoes had seen their best days. He was tall, thin and, and a hungry looking individual, who would scarcely have cast a shadow when sidewise to the light. He had no doubt seen better days, but now he was of the class of "shabby genteel" whose way or other manage to exist on the barest pittance.

Removing an old slouch hat from his head with a spasmodic jerk, he turned to the man who was nearest the door and asked, "Is this the place where they patent gaiters and braces?"

When informed that it was he seemed pleased to think he had found the right place and asked to see the chief. Hat in hand, he sauntered up to the chief's desk, and after a few remarks about the weather he reached down in his trousers pocket and brought up a contrivance which at first glance looked like an ordinary shoe horn.

With a click and a snap, however, he turned up from the small and corkwork.

We had all seen him before, and knowing there was fun ahead, by this time there was a general suspension of work and all were intently watching the proceedings. With the fire of genius in his eyes and a tremor in his voice he exclaimed as he held the contrivance up to view: "There's a fortune in that for somebody, but they don't seem to see it. That little thing fills a long felt void. A man always needs a corkscrew in the evening, and after he has drawn the corks and imbibed the contents of several bottles, how would he get his hat on in the morning if it were not for this little hat persuader?"

USEFUL LITTLE THINGS. "Both of these little necessities are here in a neat and compact little device, which, if it were only manufactured and put on the market, would sell like hot cakes."

No one seemed to want to take hold of it, however, and a good thing is going begging from the lack of a few dollars to give it a start. People don't know what they are missing.

"See that?" he held out a jack-knife with a patent needle threading attachment. "Another good thing! Something which bachelors have been wanting for a long time. How many of you can thread a needle?"

"You all carry a jack-knife; every man does."

"With one provided with this little attachment of mine any man could thread a needle as good as a woman."

"I tried to interest capitalists in this little scheme, but it shared the same fate as the other. One man said he would take hold of it if it had bootjack and mouth organ attachments, but as it was he did not want it. Some people are hard to please, but," drawing a bundle from his coat pocket and waving it in the air, "I've got it this time, and no mistake."

"For a long time have I chased the frisky dollar, but it has given me the slip. Thank heaven I have at last found the way to fame and fortune."

"Gentlemen," he said, as he slowly unwrapped the package and held up to our astonished gaze a combination of straps, cords, pulleys, buckles and large red shields, "behold the greatest invention of the age! This is a combined suspender and adjustable liver pad. To show you what it is and how it works I will just slip it on over my coat. There, now, isn't that a grand thing!"

THE LIVER PAD. "You no doubt perceive the great advantage of having the liver pad connected with your suspenders. The pad is adjustable to all livers."

"Any one can wear it, no matter where their liver is or where they think it is. How many people know where their liver is? Not many, I warrant you. How would a man who supposed his liver was under his right arm manage with the ordinary liver pad? He couldn't manage at all; he would die of liver complaint in a month's time. This being adjustable can be shifted to all parts of the body; thus people can have their liver pad wherever they wish it."

"Gentlemen, think of the people walking around today suffering because they cannot cover the place where they suppose their liver to be with the ordinary liver pad. Why, it is a beautiful thing, and with a Sellers-like eye he exclaimed: "There's millions in it. Gentlemen, you all being experts in this line must appreciate its many advantages and possibilities."

"Do any of you want to get rich? To any one who will kindly advance me enough to pay for my patent I will give a half interest in this, the grandest thing of the kind ever dreamed of. It's a chance of a lifetime, and you shouldn't miss it."

No one appeared anxious to invest in liver pads, either through lack of confidence or of sufficient wealth to do so, or both, and sadly taking it off and wrapping it up carefully and storing it away he shuffled out, muttering in an undertone to himself something about "greatest invention of the age—fortune's last chance."—Washington Star.

The Papyrus of Egypt. A curiosity in the agricultural department is the papyrus of Asia, which yielded the substance used as paper by the ancient Egyptians. For this purpose the wood of the reed stem was cut in thin slices, which were placed side by side, according to the size of the sheet required. After being wetted and beaten with a wooden instrument until smooth they were pressed and dried in the sun.—Washington Star.

Not Greedy. Some want a ladder to a vast wilderness. Others a woodland cottage, highest rate. Now I prefer one of these solid ones. In which the third Four Hundred vegetable. —New York Herald.

Delightful Treatment. "So you proposed to her? Accepted, of course?"

"Accepted. Why, she treated me like a dog."

"Allow me to congratulate you, old fellow. I saw how she treated one the other day, and, by Jove, now I envy that dog!"

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Dreadful Skin Disease.

Afflicts a Well-Known Merchant. Itching and burning terrible. Doctors and All Remedies Fail.

Tries Cuticura. Relieved by the First Application and Entirely Cured in Five Weeks.

About eighteen months ago a small spot appeared on my back, it resembled a fish scale, it became larger and I consulted a physician who pronounced it psoriasis or moisted disease, because it resembled money. I applied as directed, but it spread, until at last it covered almost my entire body. My suffering was something terrible, itching and itching separation continually made it become almost insupportable. I suffered tortures especially at night, and for two months I was compelled to sleep with gloves on. I became desperate. I would have given anything to be relieved of the itching sensation. I tried a number of remedies without any relief. I was requested to try CUTICURA. This I did, and to my great surprise, I was relieved after the first application. I used the CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT according to directions for about four or five weeks when I was entirely cured. But what a relief it was to me after the sufferings I went through. I cannot speak with much fervor for CUTICURA. I did, and to my great surprise, I was relieved after the first application. I used the CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT according to directions for about four or five weeks when I was entirely cured. But what a relief it was to me after the sufferings I went through. I cannot speak with much fervor for CUTICURA. I did, and to my great surprise, I was relieved after the first application. I used the CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT according to directions for about four or five weeks when I was entirely cured. But what a relief it was to me after the sufferings I went through. I cannot speak with much fervor for CUTICURA. I did, and to my great surprise, I was relieved after the first application. I used the CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT according to directions for about four or five weeks when I was entirely cured. But what a relief it was to me after the sufferings I went through. I cannot speak with much fervor for CUTICURA. I did, and to my great surprise, I was relieved after the first application. I used the CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT according to directions for about four or five weeks when I was entirely cured. But what a relief it was to me after the sufferings I went through. I cannot speak with much fervor for CUTICURA. I did, and to my great surprise, I was relieved after the first application. I used the CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT according to directions for about four or five weeks when I was entirely cured. But what a relief it was to me after the sufferings I went through. I cannot speak with much fervor for CUTICURA. I did, and to my great surprise, I was relieved after the first application. I used the CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT according to directions for about four or five weeks when I was entirely cured. But what a relief it was to me after the sufferings I went through. I cannot speak with much fervor for CUTICURA. I did, and to my great surprise, I was relieved after the first application. I used the CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT according to directions for about four or five weeks when I was entirely cured. But what a relief it was to me after the sufferings I went through. I cannot speak with much fervor for CUTICURA. I did, and to my great surprise, I was relieved after the first application. I used the CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT according to directions for about four or five weeks when I was entirely cured. But what